

SUBJECT

BUILDING TECHNOLOGY I

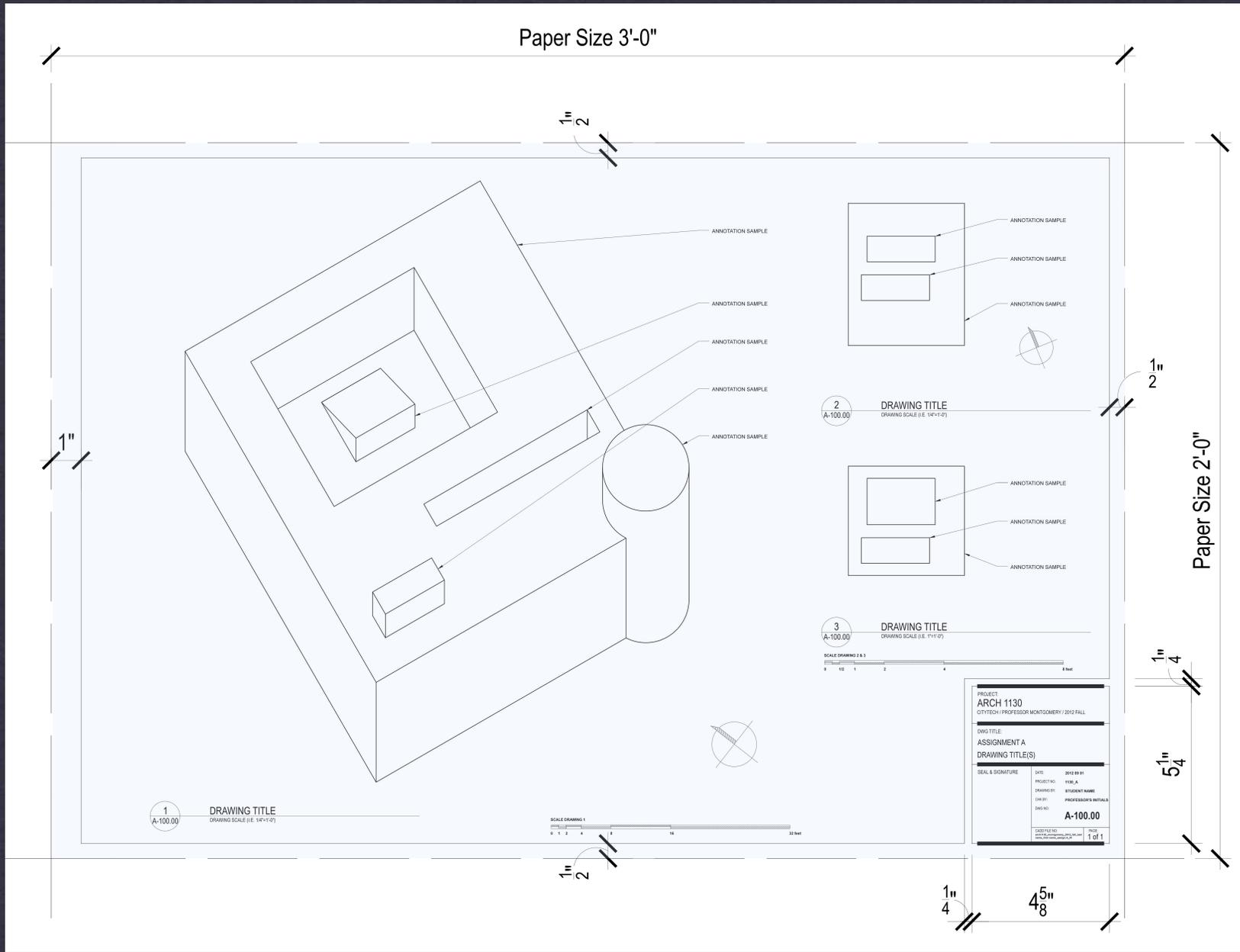
drawing template/drafting standards

DATE

FALL 2012

PROFESSOR

MONTGOMERY



REQUIRED SHEET LAYOUT

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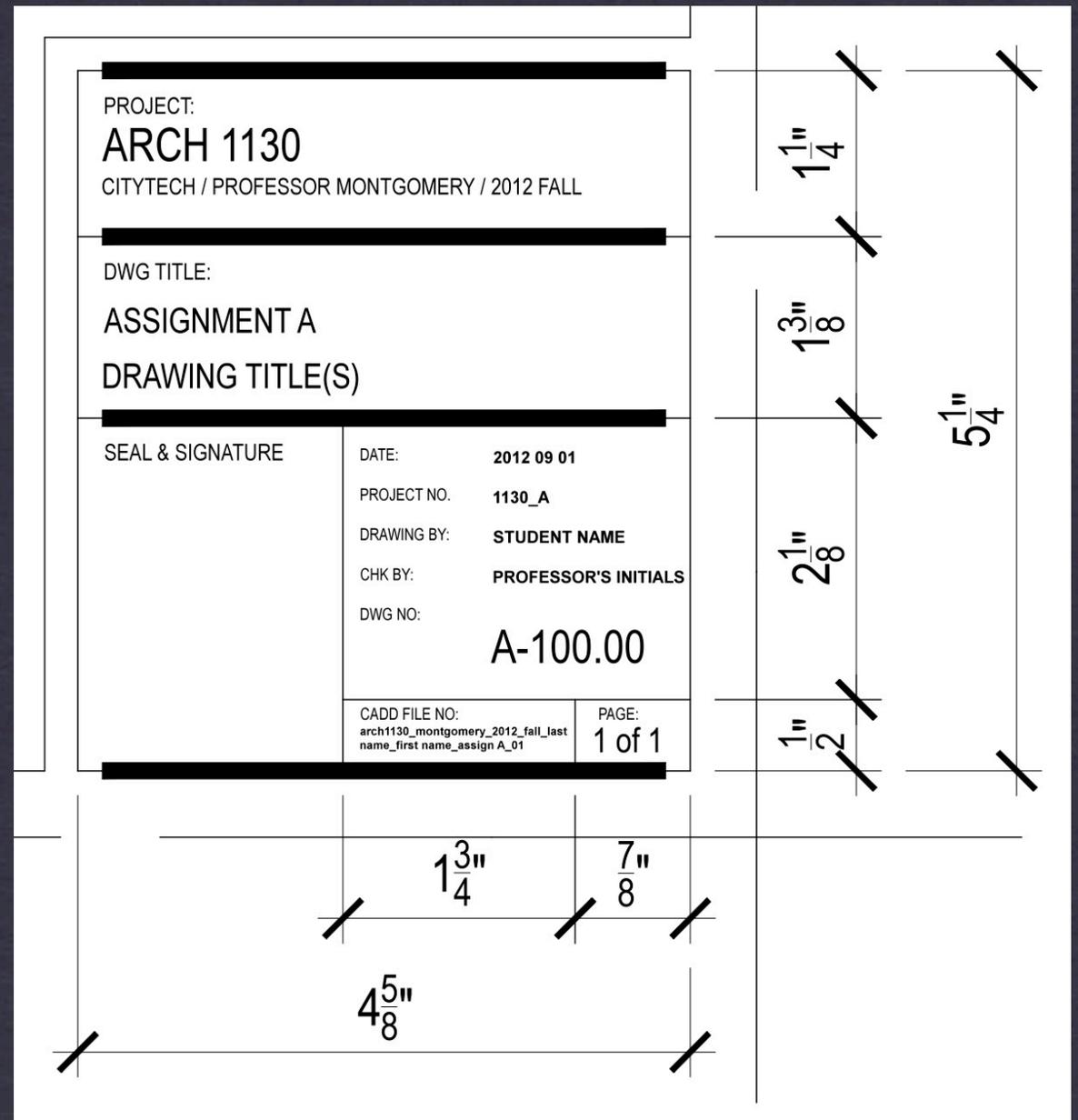
applies to all assignments

arch 1130

- ALL ELEMENTS OF TITLE BLOCK REQUIRED FOR ALL ASSIGNMENTS

- A FULL SCALE SAMPLE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR INITIAL LAYOUT AND LETTERING SIZING

- USE GUIDELINES & STRAIGHT EDGE VERTICALS FOR ALL LETTERING



TITLE BLOCK
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applies to all assignments

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- ALL TEXT MUST BE DRAFTED USING STRAIGHT EDGE FOR VERTICALS
- ALL TEXT MUST WRITTEN OVER GUIDELINES
- TEXT SIZE TO BE APPROPRIATE TO HIERARCHY OF INFORMATION
- QUALITY OF TEXT WILL IMPACT GRADE (AS PART OF QUALITY OF DRAFTSMANSHIP)

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
 OPQRSTUVWXYZÀ
 ÅÉÎÏÏÏØÜabcdefghijklmnop
 opqrstuvwxyzàåéîïøü&
 1234567890(\$£.,!?)

41

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
 OPQRSTUVWXYZÀÅÉÎÏ
 ØÜabcdefghijklmnop
 opqrstuvwxyzàåéîïøü
 &1234567890(\$£.,!?)

DRAFTED TEXT

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care is required

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RECOMMENDED LEAD WEIGHTS:

The degree of hardness of a drawing lead is dependent on:

- ① the grade of lead, which ranges from 9H (extremely hard) to 6B (extremely soft)
- ② paper type and finish (degree of tooth or roughness): the more tooth a paper has, the harder the lead you should use
- ③ the drawing surface: the harder the surface, the softer the lead feels
- ④ humidity: high humidity conditions tend to increase the apparent hardness of the lead

- 4H
- hard and dense
 - for accurate layouts
 - not for finished drawings
 - do not use with a heavy hand; grooves drawing paper and may not erase easily
 - doesn't print well

- 2H
- medium-hard
 - hardest grade feasible for finished drawings
 - doesn't erase easily if used heavily

- F and H
- medium
 - excellent general-purpose lead weight
 - for layouts, finished drawings, and lettering

- HB
- soft
 - for dense, bold linework and lettering
 - requires control for fine linework
 - erases easily
 - prints well
 - tends to smear easily

LINE WEIGHT

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use leads to help w/ line weight

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LINE WEIGHTS:

 major/primary
HB F/H

• cuts/profiles/slices through spaces

 secondary
HB F/H

• elevations/corners/intersections of planes

 grid/layout/condition
F/H 2H 4H

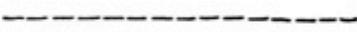
• construction/layout/lines on planes/textures

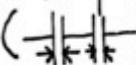
LINE TYPES:

 solid/cut/profile lines

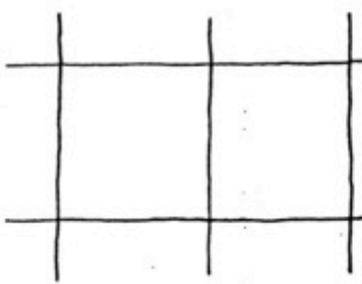
 solid/elevational lines

 dash lines/elements above cut

 dash lines/elements below cut

note proportion between dashes and spaces between them
(): keep tight for better line continuity

 centerlines: longer lines should be approximately equal



grid lines/grid of centerlines
generally used to indicate a modular or structural system

 boundary or property lines

LINE WEIGHT/LINE QUALITY

must be clarity/hierarchy

line quality refers to sharpness and clarity,
blackness, and
appropriate weight

While inked lines vary only in width (unless their value is diluted), pencil lines can vary in both value and width. Thus, a pencil line's weight is controlled by the density of the lead used (affected by grade of lead, drawing surface, humidity) as well as the pressure with which you draw.

It is essential that you understand as you draw what each line represents, whether it is an edge, an intersection of two planes, or simply a change in material or texture.

All lines should start and end definitely, always touching at their ends, always bearing a logical relationship to other lines from beginning to end.

lines which fade out become arbitrary _____

a slight exaggeration at the ends helps to fix a line _____

when corners are not met crisply, they appear rounded ✓

correct

single-stroke lines are always preferable

excessive overlap at corners appears out of proportion to size of drawing

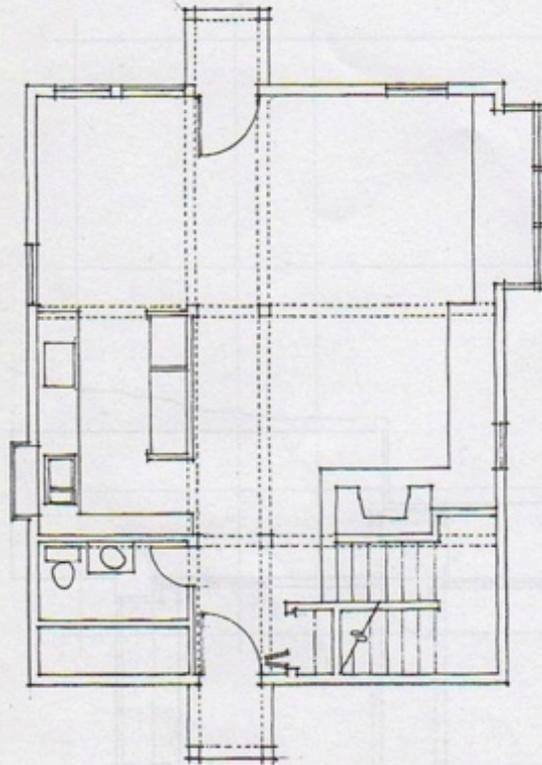
Corners are critical. All lines should touch one another crisply at all corners.

LINE WEIGHT/LINE QUALITY

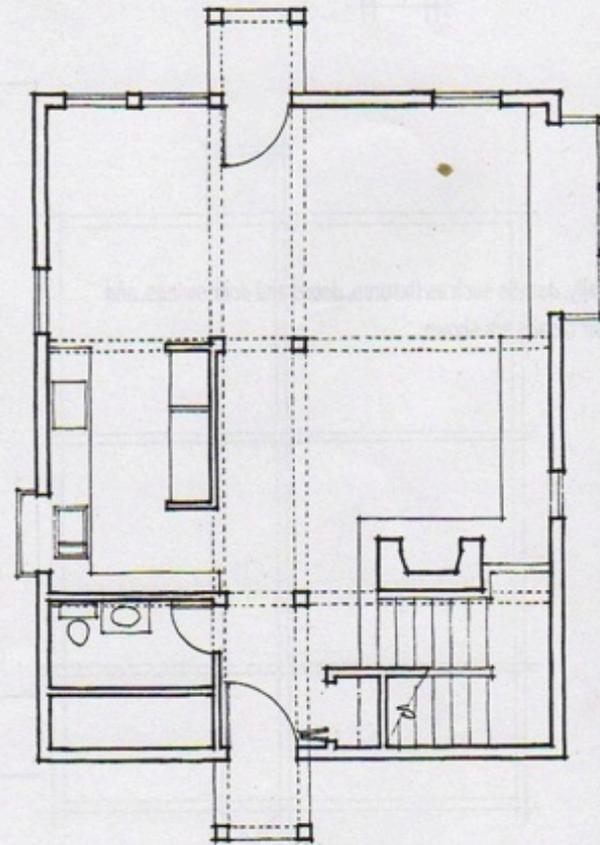
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corners must meet!

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The drawing on the left is a plan view drawn with a single-line weight. The drawing below uses varying line weights to convey depth. The heaviest line weight is used to outline those elements that are cut and therefore closest to the viewer.



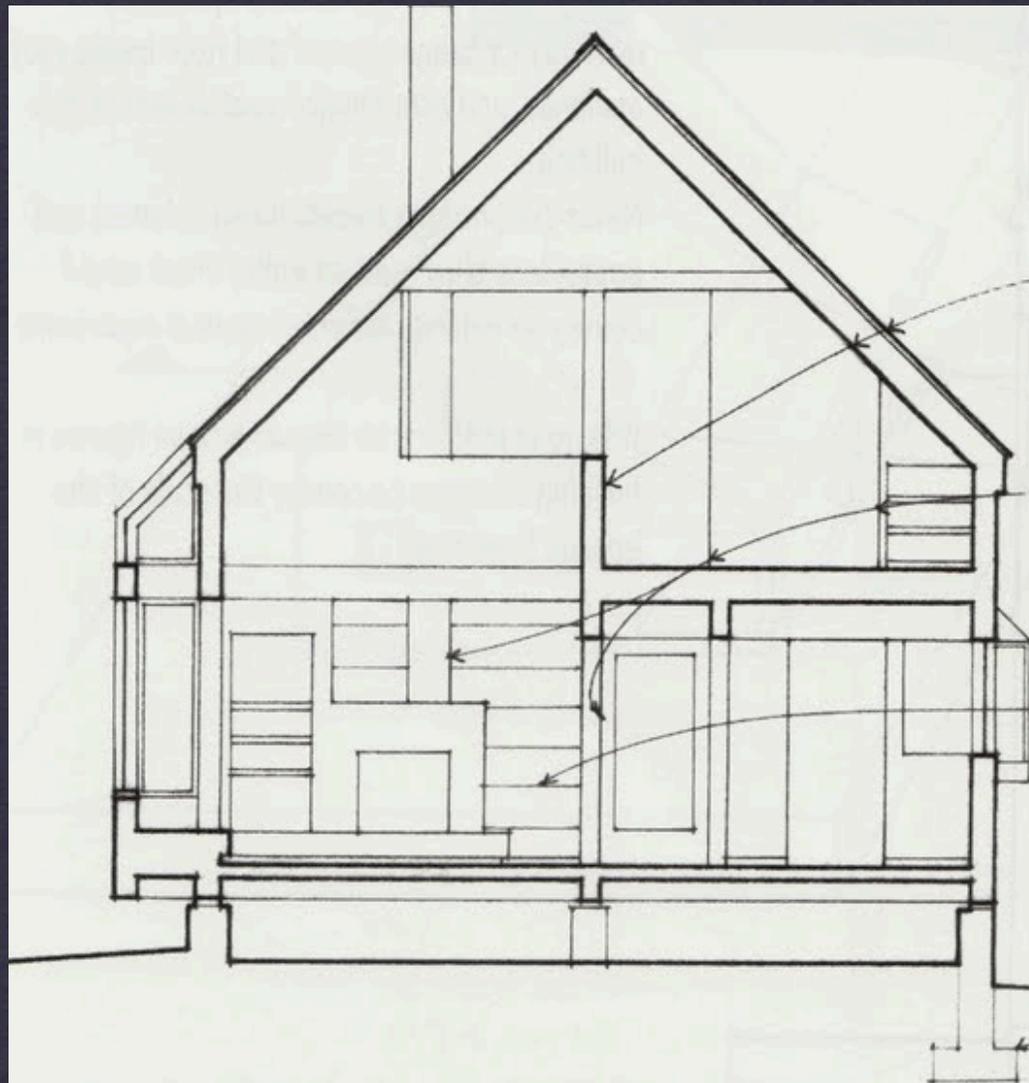
An intermediate line weight is used to outline objects that lie below the plan cut but above the floor, such as a countertop. A fine-line weight is used to indicate surface treatments of the floor and other horizontal planes.

LINE WEIGHT/LINE QUALITY

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must be clarity/hierarchy

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- This drawing uses a hierarchy of line weights to convey a sense of spatial depth.
- The heaviest line weight profiles the plan shapes of cut elements. Note that these profiles are always continuous; they can never intersect at another cut line or terminate at a line of lesser weight.
- Intermediate line weights delineate those elements that are seen in elevation beyond the section cut. The farther back an element is from the plane of the section cut, the lighter the line weight should be.
- The lightest line weights represent surface lines. These lines do not signify any change in form. They simply represent the visual pattern or texture of wall planes and other vertical surfaces parallel to the picture plane.
- In design sections, construction details of foundations and footings below grade need not be indicated. If shown, they are part of the surrounding soil mass and should be drawn lightly.

LINE WEIGHT/LINE QUALITY

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must be clarity/hierarchy

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